



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

An undescribed Species of *Paronychia* from California

By ALICE EASTWOOD

Paronychia Franciscana sp. nov.

Perennial from a woody tap-root, with the thread-like fibers numerous: stems wiry, slender, diffusely spreading, prostrate, forming mats often 4 dm. in diameter, branching about midway, glabrous, with internodes 2–15 mm. long, generally shorter than the leaves or even the stipules: lower part of stems simple with knotted nodes which are without leaves but generally with ragged, persistent stipules: leaves opposite, oblong-linear, 5–8 mm. long, 1–2 mm. wide; apex tipped with a callous point and a weak bristle, the latter about 1 mm. long; base tapering to a short petiole which is horny at its intersection with the stipules; surface more or less clothed with a stiff, scattered, upwardly spreading pubescence of short hairs papillate at base and forming cilia on the margins, veinless except for the midrib which is elevated on the lower side: stipules silvery scarious, thin, tapering to a weak filiform apex, ciliate-laciniate on the margin, 2–2.5 mm. wide at base, 5–6 mm. or more long, thickened at base and together with the hardened bases of the petioles forming a horny ring around the stem at the nodes: flowers few in the axils on very short pedicels which are 1 mm. or more in length: calyx 2 mm. long, green or purplish, with 5 somewhat unequal divisions; these connivent, oblong, veiny with a prominent midvein and a simple or branched one on each side; apex cucullate on the three narrower divisions, less so on the two broader, tipped with a spine .5–2 mm. long, rather densely hairy at summit, glabrous below except at the very base: stamens minute with short slender filaments and biglobular anthers: ovary orbicular, styles 2: fruit a utricle with thin membranous papillate coat, loosely investing the flat round brown seed which is attached and almost encircled by a ribbon-like funiculus having a central vein.

This species is common on grassy hillocks at the Presidio, San Francisco, from which there are specimens in the herbarium of the California Academy of Sciences, collected by Dr. E. L. Greene, Mrs. Brandegee, and Miss Evelina Cannon; also one from Bodega Port collected by the writer.

This species was identified with *Paronychia Chilensis* DC., by Dr. E. L. Greene, in *West American Scientist*, 3: 156.

While engaged in identifying the plants collected by the author at Bodega Port, the error was discovered. On consulting the original description the Californian specimens were found to be dissimilar. An inspection of the herbarium disclosed two different species both marked *P. Chilensis* DC. and both from the Province of Aconcagua, Chili. Specimens were sent to the Gray Herbarium but they were unable to look into the matter though they kindly sent some scraps of the species collected by C. Gay, the author of a Flora of Chili. This only served to deepen the mystery, so specimens were sent to the Royal Herbarium at Kew.

The following note from Dr. Otto Stapf clears the whole matter. "Of the two Chilian specimens named *P. Chilensis*, the one having smaller flowers and submuticous sepals is the true *P. Chilensis* DC. It agrees very well with a specimen from Concepcion (the locus classicus of this species) in our herbarium and corresponds to the description in DC. Prodr. 3: 370, with the exception that it is more pubescent.

"The other specimen which, in my opinion, is identical with the plant from San Francisco is *P. Chilensis*, C. Gay, non DC. Rohrbach pointed out Gay's mistake in Fl. Bras. 14²: 254; but he was wrong in referring it to *P. Brasiliana* DC., although it is certainly nearly allied to it. I am not aware of any distinct name for it. Lechler distributed it as *P. Chilensis* var. *setigera* Fenzl, but Fenzl does not seem to have published a description of it. I might perhaps mention that there is a *Herniaria setigera* Gill., which is a true *Paronychia*, and certainly distinct from *P. Chilensis* C. Gay."